inf. of parenchyma of lungs and also alveolar filling e.g.

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Department of Pathology
Azra Naheed Medical College
TEST (RESPIRATION)
MBBS 4th Year SEQ

Time Allowed: 40 min

Total Marks: 25

Q-1

A. Define and classify the PNEUMONIA. 02

B. Give etiology, gross and microscopic features of lobar pneumonia 03

(i) lungs are heavy, boggy, red
(ii) Consolidation of large portion of lobe.

- Strep. Pneum
- H. influenza
- Moraxella Catar.

Congestion → Red Hepatization → Gray Hept → Resolution

(i) Vasc. congorg.
(ii) Exudation
(iii) Disin. of dead cells
- Fibrino Sup. exud.
(iv) Exudate is broken down by enzy dig.

Lung tumors

Q- 2

A lady of 55 years is suffering with dyspnea, hemoptysis and weight loss. And bronchoscopic biopsy reveals lung cancer.

A. Classify lung tumors 02

B. Describe the gross and microscopic features of small cell carcinoma of lung 02

C. Name paraneoplastic syndromes associated with lung cancer. 1

grey-white tumors → firm-hard

- goblet cell hyperplasia
- Basal cell hyperplasia
- Sq. cell metaplasia
- Sq. cell dysplasia
- Pleomorp, hyperchromatic, MB
- Invasive Sq. cell CA.

Squamo cell
Adenocarc
Small cell CA
Large cell CA

- Cushing's syndrom
- Carcinoid syndrom
- Hypocalcemia
- Hyponatremia
- Gynecomastia

Q-3

A man of 35 years low socioeconomic status, living in crowded population. He is suffering with productive cough, weight loss, low grade fever with nights sweets. Tuberculosis.

A. What is most likely diagnosis. 01

B. What is Ghons complex 02

C. What is Miliary tuberculosis 02

(It is the lesion seen in the lung caused by TB often in mid to lower zones, ass. e pul. lymphadenopathy → heals, disappear / fibrosis / calcifies)

(Primary lesion)

(M. TB is the widespread dissemination of Myco TB via hematogenous spread. → X-ray shows → SNOW-STORM APPEARANCE)

Q-4

A. What are different chronic interstitial lung diseases 02

B. Describe the pathogenesis and morphology of Coal Worker pneumoconiosis 03

multiple nodules

(i) Fibrosing dis
(ii) Granulomatous d
(iii) Pul. eosinophilia
(iv) Smoke-related in dis

Anthracosis.

Emphysema is the con. which is charac. by the irreversible enlarg. of alveoli distal to terminal bronchioles c/ out any sig. fibrosis.

with out any obvious fibrosis

Q-5

A. Define the EMPHYSEMA and list its types. 02

B. Give the pathogenesis of emphysema 03

Chronic Interstitial lung Disease

Fibrosing
(i) Idio-pathic pul. fibrosis
(ii) Pneumoconiosis

Granulomatous
(i) Sarcoidosis
(2) Hypersensitivity Pneumonitis

Eosinophilic

Smoke related
(i) Respiratory bronchiolitis

Other
(i) Lymphoid interstitial pneumonia

- Scanty Cytoplasm
- Fine chromatin
- Hyperchr. nuclei
- Salt & pepper pattern

- Pale gray
- Central location

EM → chromogranin, Synaptophysin

Anthracosis

when Carbon pig. is inhaled → it is engulfed by alveolar macrophages → which then accumulate in CT along lymphatics → leading to pul. dysfunction or progressive massive fibrosis → Coal maules, Coal nodules